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"the type and foundation of all education" have ventured upon a foolish quest.

While many of his generalizations seem to be based upon insufficient data, and numerous conclusions are a bit dogmatic, the work is an exceedingly valuable one among inductive studies in education, especially at a time when foundations are being reëxamined.

J. P. LICHTENBERGER.

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TRIDON, ANDRÉ. *The New Unionism*. Pp. 198. Price, \$1. New York: B. W. Huebsch, 1913.

Whether or not we approve of the methods or philosophy of "The New Unionism" can make but little difference. The new labor movement which believes in unions composed of all workers in a trade, in direct action to accomplish its objects and also in the eventual establishment of "one big union," is among us. Any book which throws light on its aims, methods, or leaders is welcome.

In an exceedingly readable book, Mr. Tridon has given us a picture of this "practice which will enable the workers to assume as the return of their labor the full control of the various industries." He sketches this revolt against snobbish and selfish craft-unionism on the one hand, and slow-moving parliamentary socialism on the other. As to the genesis of the movement, he quotes Frederick Van Eden: "Syndicalism grew out of Socialism as the Reformation grew out of the old Christianity." The defense of direct action lies in the fact that it brings results. It consists of strikes and of sabotage. Continuous, short "irritation strikes" are disconcerting to the employer and have a greater chance for success than the old-fashioned long strike. There are three forms of sabotage:

1. "Active sabotage which consists in the damaging of goods or machinery.
2. Open-mouthed sabotage, beneficial to the ultimate consumer, and which consists in exposing or defeating fraudulent commercial practices.
3. Obstructionism or passive sabotage which consists in carrying out orders literally, regardless of consequences" (p. 43).

The author reviews the present situation in all countries, and it is surprising to note that the movement has spread, within a little over a decade, to almost all civilized countries. The facts as to the history and philosophy of the movement are stated sympathetically, but without prejudice and without sentiment.

ALEXANDER FLEISHER.

Philadelphia.

WARNE, FRANK J. *The Immigrant Invasion*. Pp. 336. Price, \$2.50. New York: Dodd, Mead and Company, 1913.

HOURLICH, ISAAC A. *Immigration and Labor*. Pp. xvii, 544. Price, \$2.50. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1912.

No clearer evidence that European immigration presents a most complicated problem to the American social student can be found than the appear-